NOTES ON RHODOGNAPHALOPSIS AND BOMBACOPSIS (BOMBACACEAE) IN THE GUAYANAS

The genus Rhodognaphalopsis was established by A. Robyns in his revision of Bombax in the broad sense (1963). In his generic key, he separated Rhodognaphalopsis and Rhodognaphalon from Bombacopsis, Eriotheca, and Pachira using only pollen characters: "Pollina colpata vel colporata; sexinium reticulatum ad interdum fragmentimuratum" for characterizing the last three genera and "Pollina porata vel cop(or)ata [sic]; sexinium structura uniformi, tegellatum ad punctatitegillatum tegilloque processibus spinulatis vel baculatis praedito" for the first two. By comparing Robyns's generic descriptions, one can also find that Rhodognaphalopsis is often lepidote on several organs while Bombacopsis is not; apparently it was overlooked that at least Bombacopsis quinata (Jacq.) Dugand (= Pochota quinata (Jacq.) W. D. Stevens) has prominently lepidote flowers.

The palynological differences between Rhodognaphalopsis and Bombacopsis are not impressive (e.g., see fig. 25 in Robyns, 1967), but perhaps more importantly, Bombacopsis is palynologically diverse (see Nilsson & Robyns, 1986), enough so as to accommodate Rhodognaphalopsis easily. Since this questionable palynological difference is not correlated with any gross morphological characters, it appears more appropriate to merge the two genera. It should be noted, however, that while Rhodognaphalopsis is relatively homogeneous, Bombacopsis is not. It could well be that some species of Bombacopsis, as circumscribed by Robyns, will eventually be found to be better placed in Pachira. Rhodognaphalopsis most resembles the type element of Bombacopsis and there is little danger of *Rhodognaphalopsis* falling into the synonymy of *Pachira*. It can also be noted that Hutchinson (1967) judged the palynological difference to be of little importance and considered *Rhodognaphalopsis*, as well as the African genus *Rhodognaphalopsis*, as well as the African genus *Rhodognaphalon*, to be indistinguishable from *Bombacopsis*.

Pittier erected the genus Bombacopsis for two Central American species that he considered intermediate between Pachira and Bombax. These, Bombacopsis sessilis (Benth.) Pittier and B. fendleri (Seem.) Pittier (= Bombacopsis quinata (Jacq.) Dugand), have the seeds embedded in wool, characteristic of the genus Bombax, as contrasted with Pachira, in which the seeds are embedded in the fleshy dissepiments of the capsule. They further share with Bombax the manner in which staminal fascicles divide at once into single filaments. Pittier distinguished Bombacopsis from Bombax by the fewer stamens and more slender flowers of the former. Later, Robyns (1963) also recognized the genus Bombacopsis. He distinguished it from Bombax by its persistent or even accrescent calyx, while from Pachira it was separated by having abundant, wooly, elongated investiture of the seed; by possession of smaller flowers; by differences in the pollen and cotyledons; and usually by smaller and more numerous seeds. Many of the species were transferred from Bombax, while some others had previously been recognized in Pachira.

Recently, it has been reiterated that *Pochota* Ramirez Goyena has nomenclatural priority over *Bombacopsis* (Stevens, 1987). Since then, *Bombacopsis* has been proposed for conservation (Nicolson & Robyns, 1987).

Given that we cannot accept Rhodognaphalopsis and Bombacopsis as distinct genera and that several of these species will be treated in the upcoming Flora of the Venezuelan Guayana, we are left with the dilemma of how to treat them. One could make the new combinations of Bombacopsis in anticipation of conservation, but it must be taken into consideration that the two previous proposals to conserve Bombacopsis against Pochota have been rejected and that there is no assurance that the current proposal will be successful, a process which in any case will require years to complete. If, on the other hand, the more strictly correct approach of making the combinations in Pochota is followed, the distinct possibility of the names being overturned will remain. Although the latter choice will require the larger number of transfers, to account for Bombacopsis as well as for Rhodognaphalopsis, we have reluctantly concluded that it is preferable. Accordingly, the following new combinations are proposed:

- Pochota amazonica (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombacopsis amazonica Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 186. 1963.
- Pochota coriacea (Martius & Zucc.) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombax coriaceum Martius & Zucc. in Martius, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. 1: 93. 1826. Rhodognaphalopsis coriacea (Martius & Zucc.) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 289. 1963.
- Pochota coriacea subsp. orinocensis (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Rhodognaphalopsis coriacea subsp. orinocensis Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 197. 1967.
- Pochota cowanii (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombacopsis cowanii Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 190. 1967.
- Pochota flaviflora (Pulle) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombax flavi-

- florum Pulle, Recueil Trav. Bot. Néerl. 9: 150. 1912. Rhodognaphalopsis flaviflora (Pulle) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 285. 1963.
- Pochota gracilis (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Rhodogna-phalopsis gracilis Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 199. 1967.
- Pochota humilis (Spruce ex Decne.) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Pachira humilis Spruce ex Decne., Fl. Serres Jard. Eur. 23: 52. 1880. Rhodognaphalopsis humilis (Spruce ex Decne.) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 294. 1963.
- Pochota maguirei (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Rhodognaphalopsis maguirei Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 200. 1967.
- Pochota minor (Sims) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Carolinea minor Sims, Bot. Mag. 34: pl. 1412. 1811. Pachira minor (Sims) Hemsley, Biol. Cent.-Amer., Bot. 1: 124. 1879. Bombax minus (Sims) Ducke, Arch. Jard. Bot. Rio de Janeiro 6: 65. 1933. Rhodognaphalopsis minor (Sims) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 278. 1963.
- Bombax jenmani [i] Oliver, Hooker's Icon. Pl. 18: pl. 1720. 1887. Pachira jenmani (Oliver) A. Terracc., Contr. Biol. Veg. 2: 167. 1898. Bombacopsis jenmani (Oliver) Lasser in H. Pittier et al., Catalogo de la Flora Venezolana 2: 133. 1947. Pachira cardonae Cuatrec., Trop. Woods 101: 15. 1955.
- Pochota nitida (Kunth) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Pachira nitida Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. 5: 302. 1821. Rhodognaphalopsis nitida (Kunth) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 282. 1963.
- Bombax poissonianum Schumann in Martius, Fl. Bras. 12(3): 225. 1886.
- Pachira obtusa Spruce ex Schumann in Martius, Fl. Bras. 12(3): 232. 1886. Bombax obtusum (Spruce ex Schumann) Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg, sér. 3, 6: 171. 1924.
- Pochota obovata (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombacopsis

- obovata Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 192. 1967.
- Pochota orinocensis (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombacopsis orinocensis Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 193. 1967.
- Pochota pseudamazonica (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombacopsis pseudamazonica Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 193. 1967.
- Pochota pseudofaroensis (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Rhodognaphalopsis pseudofaroensis Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 201. 1967.
- Pochota sordida (R. Schultes) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombax sordidum R. Schultes, Bot. Mus. Leafl. 16: 75. 1953. Rhodognaphalopsis coriacea var. sordida (R. Schultes) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 292. 1963.
- Rhodognaphalopsis discolor Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 198. 1967.
- Pochota trinitensis (Urban) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Pachira trinitensis Urban, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlinitensis

- Dahlem 8: 28. 1921. Bombacopsis trinitensis (Urban) Robyns, Bull. Jard. Bot. État 33: 191. 1963.
- Bombacopsis mucronulata Pittier, Arb. Arbust. Venez. 2/3: 34. 1923.
- Bombacopsis pachiroides Pittier, Arb. Arbust. Venez. 2/3: 35. 1923.
- Pochota wurdackii (Robyns) Steyerm. & W. D. Stevens, comb. nov. Bombacopsis wurdackii Robyns, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 17: 194. 1967.

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